A RUBBER HOSE HIS SPANKER.

PRINCIPAL BEST WANTS TO USE IT ON SCHOOLBOYS.

Manhattan Teachers Join Hands With Their Brooklyn Sisters in the Agitation for the Restoration of Corporal Punishment-Dr. Maxwell Says No.

Shall the right to spank bad boys be conferred upon the school principals of this city again? This is the question which threatens to become a burning one in school circles as a result of the application of the Brooklyn Public School Teachers' Association, in a letter written by Principal Lyman Best to President Rogers of the Board of Education, asking that the old-time privilege be restored to principals.

The Brooklyn principals, led by Mr. Best, urge they should again have the right to spank. It was said yesterday that about 85 per cent. of the members of the Manhattan Teachers' Association thoroughly agree with them. Another who agrees with them is Commissioner Jacob W. Mack, of the Committee on Elementary Schools, to which the letter has been referred. Mr. Mack is of the opinion that "moral suasion" has been tried and found wanting and that

the rod should be restored. That the application for the use of corporal punishment should come from Brooklyn, the borough of homes, proves this, Mr. Mack thinks.

The right to inflict corporal punishment was taken away more recently from the Booklyn teachers than from those in this borough. They may, consequently, have had a better opportunity for contrasting the results of moral suasion as opposed to spankings. The result is more lawlessness, they say, and that's why Brooklyn is for spanking again.

The penal code says a teacher may use force of violence in the exercise of lawful authority, but in this borough the Board of Education twelve years ago passed a by-law forbidding corporal punishmnet. It is in effect to-day in the greater city. The Brooklyn school principals had the right to punish bad boys until 1902, when the borough school board was abolished and the schools of the city were "centralized" by the amended charter. Now, the executive committee of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, having tried "moral suasion" for two years, by unanimous vote has decided it is no good. It was in response to this sentiment that Principal Best sent the letter to President Rogers.

Mr. Best, while favoring a return to corporal punishment, doesn't ask for the oldtime practices altogether. He has made a study of the question, and he says that the real spanks are what are needed. He has a spanker of his own device which he has a spanker of his own device which he would recommend other principals to use, if they get the chance. The use of a rattan on a bad boy's hand, Mr. Best says, is likely to destroy the tissues of the hand. When Mr. Best punished unruly boys he used a short piece of rubber hose and applied it after the usual method of using a shingle, with good results and with absolutely no danger to the child, he says. Mr. Best longs to put his spanker into use again on some boys of his acquaintance—for their own good, of course.

on some boys of his acquaintance—for their own good, of course.

Like most teachers of the old days, Mr. Best says that it would hurt him as much as it would the boys, but he and the other principals feel that they ought to submit to the old torture again for the sake of the

boys.

"The boys know," Mr. Best said, "that the principal and teachers cannot enforce any principal and teachers cannot enforce any order given, and there will always be a certain percentage of rowdies who will take advantage of this weakness and be insubordinate. The knowledge that orders could be enforced would act as a preventive of the best kind against most cases of insubordination. If the schoolboys' great and good friend, the City Superintendent of Schools were to have charge of a class. and good friend, the City Superintendent of Schools, were to have charge of a class of boys with the door locked he might suggest certain changes in the by-laws, too. Since the abolition of corporal punishment a spirit of lawlessness has been growing, which ought to be stopped."

Commissioner Mack, who is an old member of the board, thinks Mr. Best is right.

"This discussion," he said yesterday, "has been growing since about a year ago. Before that rothing was heard, although corporal punishment was abolished twelve corporal punishment was abolished twelve years ago. What is the cause of this? I think the large and growing foreign population may be one cause, and the fact that only 5 per cent. of our teachers are men another. Some of our girls, after teaching loves for a few weeks are nervous wreeks.

men.

"Corporal punishment can be safely left to the school principals. All they can do to-day is to send a boy home with a note asking the parents to punish him. The parents, among the poorer classes, either tear up the note or perhaps' go to the other extreme and fracture the boy's skull.

"The poorer women, who are obliged to go out to work look, upon the schools as nothing more than day nurseries. They

go out to work look, upon the schools as nothing more than day nurseries. They do not exercise parental control at all. The teacher who stands in the place of these parents for five hours a day should have the right to exercise the power of a parent for the good of the child. He's not there simply to stuff the brains of a

not there simply to stuff the brains of a child with figures.

"Moral suasion may go on the upper West Side, but it doesn't go over on the East Side. A box on the ears will make a bad boy good for a month at least. It's a good deal better than Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians. Some of the boys over there are fighting the battle of life already on the streets after school life already on the streets after school. It's no use to feed them butternuts. We do not want to expel boys, because it sends them into the streets while the State is paying for their education." City Superintendent Maxwell is not in

are most of the members of the Board of Superintendents, who will be asked to report on the matter. The Board of Education can, if it likes, repeal the by-law prohibiting it, and disregard their advice, however. Most of the superintendents and Dr. Maxwell hold that a teacher who can't control her class isn't fit to teach, and that to repeal the law would only make corporal punishment a substitute for patience and executive ability and would brutalize children.

GOLD BRICK AND KNOCKOUT. Kansas Farmer Enticed to a Hotel and Robbed of \$10,000.

CALDWELL, Kan., Jan. 30 .- Jake Allen. a retired farmer of Wellington, Kan., received a telephone message from a stranger at the Wellington Hotel that an old friend was dying at the Manhattan Hotel, Wichita, and asking him to go there on the wichita, and asking him to go there on the first train. He met a stranger at the station and they went to Wichita, smoked together and took a room at the Manhattan Hotel. The stranger gave his name as Armstrong and said that he could not see the sick man until morning. He brought a trunkful of ore into the room, showed Allen the ore and a paper called the Gazette which gave a photograph of Armstrong and the "old man," saying they had bought from a Spanish woman a very rich gold mine for \$10,000, which would be worth millions if developed.

millions if developed.

Feeling chilly, Armstrong went downstairs and returned with a bottle of patent medicine, of which he gave Allen a drink. He told Allen he would give him \$20,000 worth of stock for \$10,000. They went down town and found an assayerwho assayed the ore sample as pure gold and who offered \$21,000 for a brick. Armstrong refused the ore sample as pure gold and who ore red \$21.000 for a brick. Armstrong refused this, and Allen telegraphed to his bank at Wellington for \$10,000. Upon receiving it he went to his room, where he gave the check to Armstrong and then fell asleep. Upon awakening several hours later Allen found himself alone and his money

Let Us Have Facts

in few words. When you buy a watch, or a piano, or anything else you know practically nothing about, you rely upon the reputation of the maker. A wise plan. Why not follow it when you select an ale? A strong protection for you is the century-old reputation for purity and for refreshing, satisfying quality of



processes of brewing have been immensely improved, and the Evans' plant has kept pace with the advance of the art. One thing only is unchanged at the old brewery: The honesty

and care that the original Evans put into his work rejoiced the hearts

of ale-drinkers in cocked hats and powdered wigs.

His descendants and successors followed in his footsteps, and that is why in an age of adulteration and humbug the popularity of Evans' Ale grows like grass after a June shower.

There is also Evans' BROWN STOUT, a blood maker and health builder, for persons recovering from grip or physically run down. A delightful beverage for lovers of good Stout.

ALL LEADING PLACES SELL EVANS' ALE AND EVANS' STOUT. Brewed and bottled by C. H. EVANS & SONS, Hudson, N. Y.

BITTER FIGHT OVER BIRD WILLS

MAJOR BIRD'S FATHER MADE SIX IN HIS DAY.

Son Offers One Leaving Him Everything -Will of Later Date Bequeaths \$25,000 to Brothers and a Sister-in-Law-Letters of Father and Son.

The contest over the probate of the will of the late William Bird, father of Major Harrison K. Bird, military secretary to Gov. Odell, will begin before Surrogate Thomas to-morrow morning. Major Bird asks that the will be probated. His attorneys are Carter, Hughes, Rounds & Schurman and Assistant District Attorney Edward Sandford. The contestants are Howard Bird, a brother of the testator, living at West Dunellen, N. J., at whose nouse William Bird died, and Constant M. Bird and Ada Bird, son and daughter of Joseph Bird, president of the Manhattan Savings Institution, who was a brother of William Bird. The contestants are represented by Bird & Kaps of 25 Broad street, Assistant United States District Attorney D. Frank Lloyd and former As-

this will be necessary in order to defend the memory of the dead man. Major Bird, on the other hand, who, the con-testants say, neglected his father, alleges that the contest is simply an effort on the part of collateral relatives to possess themselves of property most of which originally belonged to his mother and came into his father's possession only because his mother

and never knew, to the day of his the real nature of the instrument.

William Bird died on the evening of Sunday, Dec. 20, 1903. He was born in New York on Jan. 13, 1844. When a very young man he went into Wall Street, became a member of the old Gold Board and later a member of the New York Stock Exchange. At one time he was possessed of a considerable fortune, but ultimately lost most of it in speculation.

In the days of his greatest success he married Miss Emma Kerr, a daughter of John Kerr, who built and was the chief stockholder of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad. Their only child was Harrison Kerr Bird, who is now about 29 years old. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Kerr lived at 33 East Seventy-second street and maintained a considerable establish-

Mrs. Bird died on Feb. 2, 1893. She inherited not far from \$500,000 from her father, but her estate depreciated so that its value at her death was put at between \$180,000 and \$200,000. As she left no will, her husband got a life interest in the realty and one-third absolutely of the personal and one-third above the property. The remainder went to her son. It was this one-third of his wife's personalty, plus whatever property of his own he might have, that Mr. Bird had

Not long after the death of his wife, Not long after the death of his wife, Mr. Bird became a hard drinker. In June, 1898, of his own volition, he became an immate of "Falkirk," Dr. James Ferguinmate of "Falkirk," Dr. James Ferguson's sanitarium for inebriates, at Central Valley. He left there on Dec. 8, 1899. On the following day he was returned to the sanitarium by order of the late Supreme Court Justice Miles Beach. On Sept. 6, 1900, he was released and turned over to the charge of his brother Joseph.

The relations between father and son had become strained, but Major Bird's friends say that the two would have got on much better had not members of the family tried to prejudice the father against

amily tried to prejudice the father against

the son.

The cudgels for the relatives have been taken up by John H. Bird, another brother of William, and a wealthy retired lawyer.

Mr. Bird is a veteran yachtsman, was secretary of the New York Yacht Club for many wars and drew up the deed of gift of the

Mr. Bird is a veteran yachtsman, was sectary of the New York Yacht Club for many years and drew up the deed of gift of the America's Cup. In the famous Dauntless-Coronet ocean race he was the representative of the Dauntless on board the Coronet. For twenty-five years he was general counsel for Bradstreet's.

It seems that, as William Bird grew older and the relations between him and his son grew more and more strained, the old gentleman developed the will making habit. He made six wills in all. The first was mode shortly after the death of his wife. Before executing that one he consulted his wife's brothers, telling them that, since the great part of what he had came from his wife, he ought, in the event of the death of his son, to make provision for them. They agreed and a will was

son, the remainder to be divided equally between his brother Howard and his sister, Mrs. Marlow.

The contestants charge that Major Bird, assisted by Assistant District Attorney Edward Sandford, induced his father to destroy this fourth will and to execute with his son the so-called mutual wills under which each was to inherit the entire estate of the other.

time, it is alleged, Major Bird induced his father to turn over to him all the old gentleman's securities, which were deposited with the will, and he still has possession of the securities.

It is the will of April 4, 1903, that Major Bird has offered for probate. The contestants have produced a sixth will, purporting to have been executed on Dec. 1, 1903, nineteen days before Mr. Bird's death, which they assert was the last will of William Bird. In it \$10,000 each is given to Howard Bird and to Mrs. Marlow; to Joseph Bird, \$5,000, and the remainder to his son. This will has been offered for probate in New Jersey, where, the contestants allege, William Bird had his legal residence for at least two years before his death.

his death.

Part of the evidence to be introduced Part of the evidence to be introduced in the case will include a number of letters written by William Bird and Major Bird. The letters of Major Bird seem to be pretty affectionate for a neglectful son. One, dated at the Executive Chamber, Albany, Nov. 13, 1902, is addressed to his Uncle Howard at Dunellen. Part of it is:

I have just learned by long distance telephone that my father is not doing as well as usual I was rather surprised to hear this, as, a couple of days ago, I received a letter from him written in a very steady hand. Will you be so kind as to drop me a line as to his condition and the doctor's opinion? Another to his father, written from the Union League Club here, contains this

Attorney D. Frank Lloyd and former Assistant District Attorney Phillip Carpenter.

The amount involved is not far from \$100,000, and unless the proponent and contestants develop a more kindly feeling for one another very shortly, the contest will be a bitter one. The contestants say this will be necessary in order to defend the contest of the contes

Here is a passage from a letter dated Albany and written by the Major to his

There is one peculiar thing: You always write for checks and money from the Hotel Roselle. How are your friends there? I am afraid they are getting into you like Third Avenue did.

The old gentleman's letters are not so cordial. One, dated June 28, 1901, addressed to "H. K. Bird, Dear Sir," reads:

from the sanitarium he asks his brother

CHINESE INSPECTORS ACCUSED. Kidnapped Chinamen and Arrested Them After Bringing Them Across the Border.

Buffalo, Jan. 30.—Some damaging evidence was laid before United States Commissioner Ullman this morning against Chinese Inspectors Gjessing and Cronin of the Buffalo district. The evidence was o the effect that the inspectors were guilty of kidnapping Chinese and arresting them after bringing them across the border from Canada.

To-day's hearing was the second in the case. At the first hearing Inspector Gjessing swore that he and Inspector Cronin went to Bridgeburg, just across the river from Buffalo, where they saw the two Chinamen board the international bridge train for Buffalo. They followed the Chinamen and when they reached the American side of the bridge they arrested the Chinamen as they alighted fom the train.

George A. Clark, a landing waiter, employed by the Dominion Government, said he saw the two defendants and the Chinamen in Bridgeburg on the day of the arrest. Continuing, he said:

"The conductor refused to let the Chinamen get on the train until the inspectors told him that it was all right, that the Chinamen were in their charge. Then the conductor permitted the Chinamen to go on the train. Before letting them get on the train the conductor said he must have some proof that they were Chinese inspectors. They then showed their badges to the

They then showed their badges to the conductor.

"After the inspectors had shown the conductor their badges, the Chinamen took seats in the car on one side and these two inspectors on the other side. I sat down with the inspectors. I asked them if they belonged to the downtown office. One man said they did not belong to the city. He said he was from Rochester and that his friend was from Lockport. They volunteered the information that one of the Chinamen had gone over to China to get married and was on his way back to the United States, and that he had a right to come across the bridge. The Chinamen were taken into the Black Rock custom house."

Matthew Commiskey, a Grand Trunk Matthew Commiskey, a Grand Trunk Railroad conductor employed on the bridge train, confirmed this testimony. Other witnesses also gave testimony showing that the inspectors had said that the Chinamen were in their charge and that at least one had a right to be in this country.

All this testimony is incidental to the trial of the Chinamen for being in this country illegally, that being the charge upon which they were arrested by Gjessing and Cronin. The Chinamen's defence is that they were kidnapped by the inspectors.

HIT BY EXPRESS, BUT LIVES. Nerve and Grit of Walter Klingham, Aged 60, Will Help to Pull Him Through.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 30.-Walter Klingham, sixty years old, was struck by the Chatham express near Kensico this morning and tossed fifty feet. When picked up and placed on a local train to be taken to the White Plains Hospital, he joked with the train crew, and, later, showed with his son the so-called mutual wills under which each was to inherit the entire estate of the other.

It is alleged that William Bird told his brothers that he never understood the terms of this will, which he executed on April 4, 1903, and that he never aw it or his son's will after they were executed, because Major Bird put them in a box in the Lincoln National Bank. At the same is poked with the train crew, and, later, showed the hospital surgeons that he had more than usual nerve. "I am not going to die," he said. "I was in a wreck at North White Plains and I was not hurt a bit. Now have escaped again, and propose to live." Klingham's left leg and right arm are badly bruised. The surgeons say that his remarkable nerve and grit will help him recover.

Saks & Company

The Spring Tailored Suits for Women

Have Made Their Debut With Us.

Simple elegance and unaffected grace are the attributes of beauty as the Grecians sawit. Probably no modern dress period is so marked by the Hellenic influence as that of Eighteen Hundred and Thirty. The sloping shoulders, the graceful curves at the waist and the ample folds of the skirt all attest to that. The new Spring gowns, of which we have the advance models, are identified by those features—a resurrection of the fittest. For the most part the suits are of walking length. The fabrics which enjoy the greatest favor are Broadcloths, Cheviots, Worsteds and Mixtures, and not a few checks and plaids. The prices are \$19.50 to \$110.00 modest and varied—from

For Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday We Announce An Unusual Sale of

High Grade Silk Hosiery for Women

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Stockings of pure thread silk, free from a single imperfection. Black is the predominating color. The designs are exclusive rather than commonplace.

Stockings of silk, in plain drop stitch, lace and hand-embroidered effects.

\$4.00 to 4.75 At \$2.90 \$5.00 to 5.75 At \$3.50 Heretofore 1.50 to 1.75 At \$1.15 Heretofore 2.00 to 2.75 At \$1.45 Heretofore 3.00 to 3.75 At \$2.20 \$6.00 to 7.75 At \$4.90

To Augment the Above, We Will Offer: Women's Stockings of black Gauze Lisle, plain or lace effects, silk embroidered,

At 50c Value 75c.

We announce for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday An Important Clearance Sale of Shoes for Women and Children

At Extremely Reduced Prices.

Untidy stocks are hardly conducive to the healthy conduct of a high-grade shoe business. That is why we have gathered together the odds and ends with which a successful season has left us and subjected the prices to such extreme reductions. If you find your size among the shoes (and you probably will) you will have reasons to congratulate yourself.

Women's Shoes and Oxfords of patent calf, patent colt, or glazed kid, in a variety of lace and button models; many have turn sewed soles. Some have welt extension soles. The variety of sizes is more or less broken.

At \$1.90 Formerly \$3.00 to \$5.00 Women's Slippers of patent calf, patent colt or glazed kid, in

one strap Sailor Ties, Colonials and Two-Button Slippers. Heels of various heights. At \$1.90 Formerly \$2.50 to \$3.50

Women's Evening Slippers of patent or dull kid. Du Barry model, Louis XV. heels, three strap Beaded Kid, Braided Suede and cut steel Beaded Colonial patterns, Louis XV. heels.

Women's Gymnasium Oxfords of white or black canvas or black leather, elkskin or leather soles.

Formerly \$1.25 to \$2.00 Boys' Shoes of patent colt or calfskin, oak tanned soles, sizes 21 to 51. The variety of models is varied.

Formerly \$2.50 to \$3.00 Shoes for Infants, Children and Misses. We have gathered together all the odd and discontinued models, which form quite a comprehensive assortment, and subjected the prices to

The Final Clearance Sale

Suits, Coats and Wraps for Women

Is Announced for

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, February I, 2 and 3.

These are the prices now:

Suits for Women. Formerly \$22.00 to \$110.00. At \$9.75 to \$42.50

Coats for Women.

Formerly \$15.00 to \$89.00. At \$5.75 to \$27.50

Evening Coats, At \$19.00 to \$89.00 Formerly \$32.00 to \$198.00.

For Monday, February the First,

We Announce a Sale of

Handkerchiefs for Women

At Very Special Prices.

Handkerchiefs to the daintiness of which every phase of the needle arts have contributed. The offer embraces about six thousand handkerchiefs of fine, sheer linen, embroidered, with hemstitched, scalloped or lace edge; quite a few are hand-embroidered.

Formerly 50c. and 75c. Formerly 17c. and 25c.

At 29c At 12½c

For Monday, February the First, We Announce A Sale of Dress Silks

At Less Than One-Half Regular Prices.

Satin Striped Mousseline, in ivory or white, 24 inches wide, in a large variety of designs, adapted for party At 29c and evening gowns. Value 75c.

For Monday and Tuesday We Announce

A Sale of Cotton Dress Fabrics

At Prices Very Much Below Value.

Three thousand yards of Lace Striped Silk Mousselines, Lace Veilings, Imported Etamines, Swiss and Figured White Pique in an extensive variety of styles. Value 50c. and 75c.

Ten thousand yards of Shirting Madras, Oxford Suitings and Jacquarded Batiste.

Value 19c. and 22c. At 121/2c

Ten thousand yards of Printed Batiste and Dimity, in an extensive variety of colors and designs, Five thousand yards of Imported Knicker Suitings in a complete variety of Spring colors flaked with white, Special at 14c

For Monday, February the First, We Announce A Sale of Embroideries

At an Average Price Reduction of One-Half. With infinite patience and skill have they been wrought, and wrought beautifully but that received scant con-

sideration in the revision of prices. Allover Embroideries, of fine swiss in a variety of excellent

designs suitable for shirt waists. At \$1.35 Formerly \$2.50 and \$3.00 per yd. Edgings and Insertings of cambric, or nainsook, 3 to 9 inches.

MOB CLAMORING FOR A NEGRO

extreme reductions.

2,000 PEOPLE AROUND THE CITY JAIL IN ROANOKE, VA.

Woman and Child Assaulted Murderously at Noon in the Heart of the City in Their Home-Both Are Likely to Die and the Citizens Become Aroused.

ROANOKE, Va., Jan. 30 .- This city toight is in a tumult. A mob of 2,000 people is gathered around the city jail threatening a negro's life. Mayor Cutchin has ordered all saloons closed. About noon to-day a negro entered the

home of George J. Shields, a clothing clerk, who resides just opposite the post office on one of the most public streets of the city and made an attack on Mrs. Shields and her three-year-old daughter with a hatchet. He entered by means of the kitchen door and struck Mrs. Shields in the forehead with the hammer part of the The litt'e girl screamed, according to

Mrs. Shields's account, after she regained consciousness long enough to describe the negro to the physician. The negro struck the child across the head with the weapon and kicked the girl across the floor to the stove. He then assaulted Mrs. Shields and dragged her from the dining room up the stairs to the floor above and placed her body in a closet. He then entered the room of Henry Greenwood, a roomer, took his razor from his bureau and cut Mrs. Shields's in the throat. It was then that she lost consciousness.

Mr. Shields on entering his home found his child with its skull crushed in the front room, where the negro had left the little one after leaving the mother for dead on the floor above. Nearly crazed with grief. he went in search of his wife. He followed the blood stains up the stairs and to the closet door, where he found his wife unconscious and mutilated.

The alarm was soon given and a half dozen physicians were soon on the scene. Everything possible was done to relieve

dreds of people gathered in front of the residence. It is alleged that three suspects are under arrest and if any of them proves to be the guilty man there will be a

lynching.
Gov. Montague late to-night ordered the Roanoke militia to assemble at their armory and be in readiness for an immediate call. The police admitted a committee of six men to examine the jail and to report to the assembly as to whether the man had been captured. They could find no evidence of an arrest, and so reported. A riot was almost precipitated at one time by a citizen crashing a beer bottle through

a window in the office of the chief of police. AFTER BAILEY'S ENEMIES.

Philadelphia Police Not Satisfied With Story of Assault and Decoy Letter. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.-All day the olice department worked to discredit Francis L. Bailey's story of secret enemies, decoy letter and assault and imprisonment. Bailey was found partly dressed on the street last night and taken to a hospital. Although they have not been able to produce any evidence to shake the tale of the youth, the police insist that the circumstances as he relates them are im-

The boy who took Bailey's outer clothing home before the youth was discovered described Bailey himself as the man who had given it to him. There is a search going on for this boy. Another development is Bailey's admission to-day that he had with him before he was assaulted \$15 belonging to his lodge and \$9 belonging to the coal dealer for whom he worked. This was missing.

missing.
"I've told the truth about what happened to me," he said to-day. "From the time the three men met me to the time I found myself on a saloon floor with men pouring brandy into me, I don't know what happened."
Bailey's family declare their belief in his story of poisoned candy and threatening

Star of Bethlehem Shines Again. RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 30.-The memorial Star of Bethlehem, the removal of which from St. Paul's Church here caused so much trouble, has been regilded and will hencephysicians are unanimous in their opinion that the injuries of both will prove fatal.

The police force and a detective agency set to work to unravel the mystery. Hun-

"CHARITY CONCERT" RAIDED. Show in Philadelphia That Eclipsed the

Value, 15c., 18c., and 20c. per yd.

Value, 50c., 65c., and 75c. per yd.

Famous Seely Dinner. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.-The police last night raided what was billed as a "charity concert" given by the Order of Goldfish Aquarium No. 8, at Memorial Hall, 979 North Ninth street. When they descended upon the show, which consisted of features that eclipsed the far-famed Seely dinner, they let a number of well known politicians

escape.

They gathered in three woman and five They gathered in three woman and five men, one of whom was Councilman R. J. Lunkenheimer of the Thirteenth ward. Lunkenheimer is also a saloonkeeper. He and another were discharged to-day, because they had not been caught inside the hall. Lunkenheimer, it is asserted, was the chief promoter of the orgy.

The three women and three men were held in bail for a further hearing. It is the first time that the Order of Goldfish has been heard from. All the women in the show had gone back to the days of Adam and Eve as far as clothing was concerned. There were several hundred men inside the resort, including ward leaders, councilmen and well known men about town.

Some Quaint Furniture of Earlie Time

finds perfect reflection in a number of pieces built on the simple theme of straight line simplicity, and the important point of comfort. The Settle with its movable cushions of sheep hides, the deep Reclining Chair for the leisure hour, and the long Study Tables-all individual for fine handicraft and sturdy outlines.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company 34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157-

"Minute from Broadway."

SCHOOLGIRL NABS BURGLAR. Chases Him From Her Home Three Blocks

At 8c.

At 35c.

-One of the White Wings Assists. William Riemer, 35 years old, who had been living recently in a Bowery lodging house, is in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, on a charge of burglary. His capture on Friday was due to the pluck of Miss Jessie Jeffries, 16 years old, whose home, is in the flathouse at 1073 St. Mark's avenue, On returning to her flat, Miss Jeffries sur prised Riemer ransacking the bureau drawers, and, grabbing him, shouted for

help. stairs to the street, followed by the girl. who overtook him after a chase of three blocks. One of Commissioner Woodbury's white wings, who had blocked the fugitive's way, went back with him and the girl to her home. He was turned over to Police man Lyle, who had been attracted to the house by the commotion.

IN THESE DAYS OF imitations and so-



called "just as good" articles, it is safe to use only straight goods.

BONNIE BREIR BUSH (Scotch Whiskies) are honest.

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.

SOUVENIR

mens private

VED.

RRITT. Tani L.

B., son of the ork city. noo, 31 Mont-Sunder, Jen-yos Tweety-10:25 A. M.

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